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# FOREIGN CROPS AND MARKETS



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## L A T E R C A B L E S

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New Zealand area sown for 1936-37 reported as follows, with 1935-36 comparisons in parentheses: Wheat 222,000 acres (249,000), barley 25,000 (21,000), oats 296,000 acres (344,000). (International Institute of Agriculture, Rome, October 29, 1936.)

Yugoslavia 1936 corn acreage harvested placed at 6,450,000 acres as against 6,109,000 acres in 1935; provisional estimate of production, 200,973,000 bushels as compared with the 1935 harvest of 119,222,000 bushels. Acreages sown to other crops reported as follows, with 1935 comparisons in parentheses: Potatoes 655,000 acres (635,000), sugar beets 75,000 (73,000), flax 33,000 (29,000), hemp 131,000 (106,000), hops 7,000 (7,000), cotton 5,000 (3,000), tobacco 46,000 acres (30,000). (International Institute of Agriculture, Rome, October 29, 1936.)

India rice area for 1936-37 forecast at 77,786,000 acres compared with revised first forecast of 75,698,000 acres at this time last year and final estimate of 81,454,000 acres for 1935-36. See table, page 534, (Director of Statistics, Calcutta, October 28, 1936.)

India sesamum acreage for 1936, second estimate, placed at 4,023,000 acres compared with 4,040,000 acres in 1935. (International Institute of Agriculture, Rome, October 27, 1936.)

Sydney, Australia, wool sales opened October 26 with spirited competition. Chief buyers were from the Continent and Yorkshire. Compared with the closing of the preceding series on October 15, prices were par to 5 percent higher for fine qualities. Skirtings were showing the greatest appreciation. (Agricultural Attaché C. C. Taylor, London, October 26, 1936.)

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## C R O P   A N D   M A R K E T   P R O S P E C T S

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BREAD GRAINSSummary of recent information

The first official estimate of the 1936-37 wheat crop of Australia is placed at 129,484,000 bushels, according to a cable from the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome. This compares with 142,308,000 bushels produced in 1935-36 and is the smallest crop reported since 1920-30. The second estimate of the area sown is placed at 12,640,000 acres, an increase of 240,000 acres over the first estimate received in July and 830,000 acres above the area sown for the 1935-36 crop. The average yield of wheat per acre in Australia amounted to about 12.2 bushels during the 5-year period 1931-32 to 1935-36, but only about 10.2 bushels per acre were obtained this season. The decline may be attributed to adverse weather conditions, which have been rather general throughout the Commonwealth. Rain was lacking during the latter part of the growing season, and some frost damage was recently reported in New South Wales.

Decreased estimates for Germany and Lithuania and a marked increase in the Bulgarian estimate revised the total 1936 wheat crop of 38 Northern Hemisphere countries, excluding China and the Soviet Union, to 2,931,163,000 bushels as compared with 3,103,208,000 bushels produced by the same countries in 1935. Reductions in the rye estimates of Germany, Lithuania, and Bulgaria were also reported. The total 1936 rye crop, as represented by estimates from 29 countries, other than China and the Soviet Union, amounts to 897,522,000 bushels as compared with 966,124,000 bushels produced by these countries in 1935.

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FEED GRAINSSummary of recent information

The production of feed grains in North America this year is much below normal. According to the October 1 estimate, the United States harvest amounts to 59,959,000 short tons, which is about 35 percent below the production of last year, and 32 percent below the average of the past 5 years. In Canada the barley and oats production is estimated at 6,451,000 short tons, or a decrease of 26 percent from the production of those grains in 1935. In the European countries which have so far reported, the production of corn, oats, and barley totals 53,550,000 short tons compared with only 50,592,000 tons a year ago, although the harvest is somewhat below the average of recent years.



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The total 1936 corn crop in 9 countries reported, which last year accounted for three-fourths of the estimated Northern Hemisphere total, is 24 percent below the production in the same countries a year ago on account of decreases in the United States and Rumania. In all of the other countries reported there are comparatively large increases. See table, page 535.

The third official estimate of the 1935-36 corn crop in Argentina is 392,498,000 bushels, which is 13 percent below the record harvest of the preceding year. The exportable surplus on October 10 was officially estimated at 172,283,000 bushels. From April 1, the beginning of the new season in Argentina, to October 23, total exports this year have amounted to 172,400,000 bushels, of which 20,900,000 bushels were destined for the United States. During the corresponding period last year total exports amounted to 179,500,000 bushels, of which 24,100,000 bushels went to the United States.

It is reported that there is no significant carry-over of corn from the last harvest in the Danube Basin countries. With good crops, however, a larger export surplus seems likely this season, particularly in Yugoslavia. In Rumania exports will probably be about the same as last year. In Hungary, although the crop is much better than last year, the domestic consumption for hog feeding is expected to utilize most of the crop.

The total 1936 barley production in 32 countries reported, which last year raised 55 percent of the estimated Northern Hemisphere total, is 1,086,241,000 bushels, or a decrease of 12 percent from the 1935 harvest in those countries. The crop in the United States is only 51 percent of the 1935 production, while the Canadian crop shows a decrease of more than 11 percent, and Japan a 12-percent decrease. In the European countries, on the other hand, in the north African countries, and in Turkey, there is a slight increase over the 1935 production. See table, page 535.

The supply of barley available for export this year in Europe appears to be well below that of the past 2 seasons, largely on account of limited quantities from the Soviet Union, where the crop has been much reduced on account of drought and adverse weather conditions. The harvest in the Danube Basin countries appears to be larger, but a very active hog feeding and larger domestic requirements are expected. The chief European source of supply this year will probably be Poland, where the crop is about the same as last year. Reduced crops in French North Africa and Czechoslovakia will probably leave only small quantities available for export.

The 1936 oats crop in the 28 countries so far reported, which in 1935 accounted for 68 percent of the estimated Northern Hemisphere total,

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amounts to 2,585,130,000 bushels, which is a decrease of 17 percent from the harvest in those countries last year. The United States and Canada show large decreases from the 1935 production. In the European countries, on the other hand, there is a very slight increase, while in the North African countries and Turkey there is a larger increase. See table, page 536.

The volume of foreign trade in oats in the European countries is usually quite small. Switzerland and Italy have been among the most important importing countries, and will again probably draw heavily upon the small Danube Basin surplus and to some extent on overseas supplies.

A table showing feed grain prices in selected markets for the last few weeks, and a table giving the principal current movements in the international trade of barley, oats, and corn are found on page 537.

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## MALTING BARLEY

Prospects for malting barley in the United KingdomProduction

The October estimate of the 1936 barley crop in the United Kingdom was placed at 33,310,000 bushels, according to Agricultural Attaché C. C. Taylor at London. This compared with 34,309,000 bushels produced in 1935 and is about 650,000 bushels under the September estimate. The acreage of barley was considerably increased this year in England and Wales, but yields were lower, and the outturn is now placed at 30,193,000 bushels, which is 2 percent below the September estimate and 1 percent less than the 1935 crop. Production in Scotland is estimated at 2,987,000 bushels as against 3,548,000 bushels harvested last season. No official figures have been issued for Northern Ireland, but the barley crop is expected to approximate 130,000 bushels as against 148,000 bushels reported in 1935. With the crop of the Irish Free State placed at 6,200,000 bushels, the outturn of the British Isles probably will total 39,510,000 bushels as compared with 41,592,000 bushels produced in 1935.

The quality and condition of the barley produced in England and Wales is said to be fairly good this year, but discoloration is prevalent in many areas. In the Irish Free State, quality may not equal that of 1935 but is about average. Much of the English barley crop was harvested under ideal weather conditions, and early threshings appeared on the market well ripened, mellow, and regular, but many of the kernels were skinned

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because the grain was unusually dry and brittle when threshed. The best malting quality, however, is expected from these early threshings, because excessive rains later in the season delayed harvesting and stacking in several districts.

Market situation

Importations of California barley into the United Kingdom during July, August, and September, amounted to 1,264,000 bushels, a reduction of 148,000 bushels from the total reported in the corresponding months of 1935. In the first 2 weeks of October, however, 669,000 bushels were received at London, Hull, and Leith. Prevailing prices are high, and sales of California barley are becoming difficult, it is said. California superior has increased in price by 78 percent since July, and fancy special brewing barley from California shows a gain of 44 percent over July and 42 percent when compared with the July price of 1935. Sales of domestic barley at statutory markets in England and Wales have been slightly less than in the corresponding period of last season, but it is too early to predict the outcome for the season as a whole.

The production of beer during the 11 months, October-August 1935-36, showed an increase of about 2 percent over October-August 1934-35. Should brewers' requirements of malting barley approach the total for 1935-36, it is estimated that home-grown barley will provide about 18,000,000 bushels this season and imported barley around 8,000,000 bushels.

## COTTON

Japan decreases imports of American cotton

Japanese August imports of raw cotton amounted to 266,568 bales, or 47,810 bales below those of July, according to information received from Agricultural Commissioner O. L. Dawson, at Shanghai (quoting Vice Consul McConaughy at Kobe). With the exception of those from Brazil, cotton imports from the chief sources of supply shared in this decline. Thus imports of American were 8,048 bales; Indian, 54,421; Egyptian, 5,117; Chinese, 3,264 bales below those of July. During the same period imports of raw cotton from other countries, principally Brazil, increased from 31,530 to 54,570 bales. The above figures indicate that the chief loss was sustained by Indian cotton. Yet imports for the crop year of September-August 1935-36 compared with 1934-35, reveal that the position of Indian and Brazilian cotton in the Japanese market has become stronger while that of American has weakened. Imports of Indian cotton increased 206,693 bales. While



## CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

official figures for imports of Brazilian raw cotton are not available, according to a trade source, Japan imported 68,593 bales during the 1935-36 crop year compared with 7,380 bales for the preceding year. During the same period, imports of American cotton decreased 69,473 bales.

The decline in imports of American cotton during July-August this year cannot be explained on seasonal grounds, but mainly by the fact that Japanese importers withheld from buying earlier in the year in anticipation of a price decline. The slightly smaller takings of American cotton during the year, accompanied as they were by increased imports of Indian and Brazilian cotton, were chiefly due to a price relationship unfavorable to American, according to Mr. McConaughy. Prices of American cotton relative to Indian and Brazilian have been high for several months but the effects of the adjustment to this changed price situation are only now beginning to appear. It is reported that some spindle alterations have been made to meet certain changes in mixing practices.

Cotton from Brazil is available now in greater volume. Its quality is not fully satisfactory, but it is alleged to be more adaptable now to spinning requirements than heretofore. A Brazilian commercial commission visiting Japan at the present time has been endeavoring to increase exports of cotton to Japan during the forthcoming season to about 400,000 bales. At the present time there are no indications that any tangible results were obtained. It is likely that, during the 1936-37 season, however, Japan will purchase more Brazilian cotton than in 1935-36.

The unfavorable price relationship and the increased competition from Brazilian cotton and from cotton of other growths may cause a further decline in American cotton exports to Japan. At the moment stocks of American cotton are low, and it is expected that imports of American will show a seasonal increase. It is doubtful, however, if imports will equal those of the preceding year.

JAPAN: Raw cotton imports in August 1936, with comparisons  
(In bales of 500 pounds)

Type	1936		September - August	
	July	August	1934-35	1935-36
	<u>Bales</u>	<u>Bales</u>	<u>Bales</u>	<u>Bales</u>
Indian.....	200,621	146,200	1,454,426	1,661,119
American.....	62,883	54,835	1,622,924	1,553,451
Egyptian.....	12,295	7,178	160,162	113,677
Chinese.....	7,139	3,875	60,811	145,546
Others.....	31,530	54,570	83,978	263,133
Total.....	314,468	266,658	3,382,301	3,736,926

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JAPAN: Mill takings of cotton, August 1936, with comparisons  
(In bales of 500 pounds)

Growth	August		September -August	
	1935	1936	1934-35	1935-36
	<u>Bales</u>	<u>Bales</u>	<u>Bales</u>	<u>Bales</u>
Indian.....	98,628	146,771	1,519,791	1,581,491
American.....	128,341	77,300	1,750,748	1,533,683
Egyptian.....	6,308	8,756	161,182	119,624
Others.....	13,216	56,076	146,554	381,181
Total.....	246,493	288,903	3,578,275	3,615,979

## LIVESTOCK, MEAT, AND WOOL

Continental wool situation influenced by devaluation

The recent currency moves in France and Italy have been viewed somewhat hopefully by the respective wool-textile industries, according to a report from the Berlin office of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. In France it is expected that, with the pressure on the foreign balance now removed by currency alignment, stimulation of general economic activity in the country stands a better chance of being successful and, therefore, of raising the purchasing power of the domestic market. It is further hoped that the improved competitive strength the devaluated franc offers may help the industry to regain some of the export business lost in past years. Italy, on the other hand, is also hoping to regain its export business in wool textiles and thereby enlarge the greatly reduced raw-wool supplies, the latter being closely linked to proceeds from wool-textile exports. The Italian devaluation may also lead to some easing of the import restrictions on raw material.

The position of the wool-textile industry in Belgium has remained fairly favorable. Some fear is expressed regarding the effect on the Belgian industry of increased competition, incident to devaluation, from France. The situation in Germany has remained largely unchanged, with raw-wool supplies short and utilization of substitute fibers increased. Recent regulations prohibiting the designation "pure" or "guaranteed" wool, and the like, and prescribing the designation "woolen goods" for textiles containing up to 20 percent of artificial fibers, are designed to prevent consumer discrimination against mixed-wool textiles.

THE FRENCH NATIONAL WHEAT BOARD a/

A National Wheat Board for the control of prices, production, marketing, and disposal of surplus wheat is now in operation in France. This Board was established by the law of August 15, 1936. To a considerable degree this law is a combination of ideas embodied in previous legislation. There are additional safeguards for application of the new law, however, and provisions for a more important role to be played by wheat cooperatives as well as a curbing of the activities of private grain dealers. Although the new scheme does not approach the complete control exemplified by the Italian system, it is nevertheless, the strongest and most complete form of Government intervention so far attempted in French agriculture. Consideration of the details of the law and such action as has already resulted from it are of interest, even though sufficient time has not yet elapsed to prove the effectiveness of the new Wheat Board or the success of its operations.

Although the large crop of 1929 caused the adoption of the first measures of active Government intervention in wheat marketing, it was not until after the bumper crop of 1932 that this intervention took a definite form. During the following 3 years, a series of laws implemented by hundreds of decrees and regulations was adopted with a view to removing the wheat surplus and assuring fair returns to French wheat producers. Three major lines of action were undertaken: First, imports were restricted and an attempt was made to control production within the country; second, flour extraction was lowered and wheat was exported and denatured through the granting of direct or indirect subsidies; and finally, the adoption of fixed minimum prices for wheat, the holding of marketable grain off the market through storage and carry-over programs, and policy of loans to wheat growers were undertaken. Of the various measures adopted, it is believed that the program of import restrictions and that relating to wheat storage and carry-over were most successful. Moreover, this year's crop being small, it is probable that, even with some carry-over and imports from the French possessions in North Africa, during the 1936-37 season imports from other countries will be necessary. It is believed therefore that, since the economic situation of French wheat producers has improved in recent months, the new scheme for the creation of the National Wheat Board, which applies to both France and Algeria, was put forward as part of a long-time plan for the rationalization of French and Algerian agriculture.

Administration of the National Wheat Board

The Wheat Board is an interprofessional commission with legal entity and financial autonomy. Its financial operations are placed under the control of the Minister of Finance and its technical administration under the control of the Minister of Agriculture. Its director is appointed and dismissed by

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a/ Based on a report by L. D. Mallory, Assistant Agricultural Attaché, Paris.



## THE FRENCH NATIONAL WHEAT BOARD, CONT'D

decree on the motion of the Minister of Agriculture. The Board is administered by a Central Council of 51 members composed as follows:

- 29, that is the majority of the Board, wheat producers, of whom
  - 18 represent wheat cooperatives and 11 are delegates of the Chambers of Agriculture;
- 9 representatives of consumers and labor unions;
- 9 members from the trade, representing wheat dealers, millers, and bakers;
- 4 Government representatives, one each from the Ministries of Agriculture, Finance, National Economy, and Interior.

Members of the Central Council, other than Government representatives, are appointed for 3 years and are eligible for reappointment.

Aside from the National Board, which is located in Paris, a local committee has been constituted in each county (département). These County Wheat Committees are composed of representatives of wheat producers, consumers, millers, bakers, and the grain trade, as well as representatives of the local administration, in the same proportion and under the same conditions as the members of the National Wheat Board. The functions of these county committees are to regulate the sale of wheat to the mills, to advise on matters of prices and production organization, to promote and assist the creation of new cooperatives, and to furnish all necessary information to the National Wheat Board. Of particular significance is the function of dividing between cooperatives and grain dealers the purchase of wheat by millers.

Complete and detailed monthly statements of all dealings must be made to the County Wheat Committees by both cooperatives and private dealers. The National Board will exercise strict control over county committees, cooperatives, private dealers, and millers.

Price fixing

The price of wheat at point of production in France is fixed each year by the Central Council of the National Wheat Board. In fixing this price, a quorum of four-fifths of the members of the Council is required as well as a vote of three-fourths of those present. In case these two conditions are not fulfilled, the Government, in a cabinet meeting, will fix the price of wheat. The method of fixing the price is somewhat complicated and rests essentially on the maintenance of a certain relationship between the prices which the farmer receives for his products and those which he pays for goods he purchases. The mechanics of this computation are to multiply the average wheat prices of the years 1911, 1912, and 1913 by a coefficient equal to the change in value between the pre-war and the present franc and varying with the cost of living, wages, and cost of producing wheat. Following this method, the Central Council on August 28,



## THE FRENCH NATIONAL WHEAT BOARD, CONT'D

1936, fixed the price of wheat at point of production in France for September 1936 at 140 francs per quintal of wheat weighing 72 kilograms per hectolitre (\$2.38 per bushel of 57 pounds).<sup>a/</sup> The price series adopted with additions and deductions to be made for various specific weights as fixed by the Central Council is given on page 520. This fixed basic price is increased by a monthly premium to cover storage and interest costs.

The Central Council is authorized to fix the extraction rate for flour. The price of flour, however, as well as that of bread, will continue to be fixed by the local prefects in the various counties.

Control of production and trade

The new law requires each wheat producer to declare to the mayor of his commune, between April 15 and May 1 of each year, the number of acres he has planted to wheat. On the basis of that information, the Central Council of the National Board, in the second week of June, will make an estimate of the forthcoming crop and will at the same time fix the amount of wheat that each producer may sell. Before September 30, each producer must declare the quantity of wheat he has produced.

Wheat sales must be proportioned over the whole year, although producers may obtain loans, immediately after the harvest, up to two-thirds of the value of their crop. For this year, a decree has already provided that producers may not sell more than 10 percent of their crop before November 1, 1936. It is believed that this small percentage has been adopted to enable the marketing of the previous carry-over. After November 1, 1936, a new scale of monthly sales will be established.

The new law forbids the quotation of wheat in any commercial exchange of France. The margin for handling grain has been fixed at 2 francs per quintal (2.54 cents per bushel). This margin applies to both the co-operatives and the private grain dealers. After 15 centimes have been taken off for the new sales tax on wheat, there are only 1.85 francs left (2.36 cents per bushel) for handling charges, an amount which the trade believes to be inadequate. The cooperatives may receive subsidies from the National Wheat Board to cover any operating losses, whereas the grain dealers may not. This has already resulted in some reluctance on the part of private grain dealers to engage in business, at least at the present time, and most of the wheat operations are being handled by cooperatives. The latter are still insufficient in number, and many farmers are experiencing difficulties at the present time in disposing of their grain. A

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<sup>a/</sup> The decision to devalue the French currency was made on September 26, 1936, although quotations on the devalued franc were not available until September 30. The conversion has been made on the basis of 6.58 cents per franc, the average exchange rate for the period September 1 to September 25. All other conversions have been made on the basis of 4.67 cents per franc, the average rate for the period October 1 to October 26.

## THE FRENCH NATIONAL WHEAT BOARD, CONT'D

part of the difficulty lies in the financing of wheat marketing, for it appears in many cases that the structural work of the new plan is not sufficiently complete as yet to permit farmers to obtain advances on the wheat delivered to cooperatives or held on their farms. These two problems of inadequate cooperative capacity and crop financing are the main difficulties facing the National Wheat Board in the first 2 months of its operation.

In the field of foreign trade, the Wheat Board acts as a monopoly for the importation and exportation of wheat, flour, and other bread cereals. In years of short crops, when imports are held necessary, the Central Council is to meet before February 1 and fix the quantities of wheat to be imported for the needs of the current year up to September 1. For the present year, the Government security stock established under the wheat law of December 24, 1934, part of which was exported during the past season, may be put on the market. This system of handling wheat imports, while different as regards the physical organization of the Central Council, is in effect similar to that which has existed for some years, whereby a special Government committee determined these matters and issued licenses for imports when they were permitted.

In years of wheat surpluses the Central Council is to fix the quantities which will be stored or exported as well as the dates when these operations may take place. For deliveries of wheat in excess of domestic requirements, quotas will be allocated to each producer. This quota surplus is to be delivered to the cooperatives and through them to the National Wheat Board at a differential price to be fixed by the Central Council, which must not be more than 20 percent lower than the fixed price. For 1937, producers selling on the average more than 50 quintals (about 184 bushels of 60 pounds) from the three previous crops will furnish pro-rata the surplus to be disposed of, thus freeing the small producer from this obligation. For the following years, each producer selling more than 50 quintals will be allotted a production quota sufficient to permit a normal crop rotation.

A measure of some significance to international trade is the change in milling-in-bond provisions. Under the system of "temporary admission" the importation of wheat for blending purposes was permitted in bond free of duty, provided an equivalent amount of wheat derivatives were reexported later on. The new law abolishes the system of "temporary admission" and replaces it by a plan whereby exports of domestic wheat or flour have to be made before any imports of foreign grain for blending purposes are permitted. It is thus believed that this new system will prevent any evasions of the law such as may have occurred in the past.

The Central Council of the National Wheat Board is to fix the selling price on the domestic market of any imported wheat. The prices at which the sale of seed wheat may be disposed of will also be fixed.

## THE FRENCH NATIONAL WHEAT BOARD, CONT'D

The role of wheat cooperatives

One of the chief features of the new law is the prominence given to wheat cooperatives. In the original draft of this law, grain was to be handled only by cooperatives, a provision which would have greatly stimulated the cooperative movement in France. Under the law as passed, however, grain dealers are permitted to trade in wheat but cooperative organizations are encouraged and the extent of competition from the dealers is considerably diminished.

In providing for the expansion of the cooperative system, the law states that cooperatives already in existence may modify their status to enable farmers, tenants, and other producers who do not become active members through the purchase of shares to be accepted as non-member beneficiaries of the cooperatives, paying a pro-rata share of expenses. Cooperatives, of course, may accept new members. Cooperative mills and seed-producing cooperatives are accepted under the new regime in the same way as storage and selling cooperatives. A measure designed in part to foster the cooperative spirit which will have undoubted benefits for sound management is that directors of cooperatives may have no direct or indirect interest in a commercial enterprise.

The function of the cooperatives is to assemble the wheat of their members and to sell it according to the regulations and quotations fixed by the Central Council of the National Wheat Board. Because of the present lack of adequate facilities, cooperatives may entrust local merchants with the receipt, storage, or other necessary operations. A significant provision is that all cooperatives must purchase, at the price and under the conditions fixed by the National Board, all wheat which is offered to them. In order to control the various selling operations and as far as possible avoid any fraud, all wheat handled by cooperatives, dealers, or mills must be accompanied by "movement" certificates indicating the origin and destination of the grain.

Special provisions are made for financing all wheat handled by cooperatives. A warehouse certificate can be issued on wheat held by cooperatives or farmers which will be discounted by the Agricultural Credit Banks and re-discounted by the Bank of France, or, in Algeria, by the Bank of Algeria.

Wheat dealers

Licensed wheat dealers of French nationality, after having made a declaration to a county committee, subject to the latter's control may store and deliver wheat under the same conditions and prices as the cooperatives, provided they respect the provisions which may be established for the gradual marketing of wheat throughout the year. Wheat dealers do not



## THE FRENCH NATIONAL WHEAT BOARD, CONT'D

receive any of the financial advantages or subsidies accorded to cooperatives. Any wheat dealer who has been penalized for law infractions may not continue to operate. An interesting provision of the new law stipulates that a dealer must buy the entire wheat crop of any producer with whom he is dealing. This is a safeguard to prevent the producer from selling his best grain to a private dealer and consigning the remainder to the cooperative. The payment for grain purchased by dealers must be handled entirely through the intermediary of the Regional Agricultural Credit Bank. This measure has been adopted to prevent price manipulations.

Financing the wheat program

The financing of the operations of the National Wheat Board is provided for through the following means:

1. A progressive tax on production;
2. A special tax of 15 centimes on each quintal sold (0.18 cents per bushel);
3. 15 percent of the milling tax;
4. A part of the customs duty on imported wheat.

The production tax is collected only from farmers producing more than 100 quintals (about 357 bushels), deduction being made for the quantity they use, according to the following scale:

Between	0	and 100	quintals	.....	tax free
"	101	"	200	"	..... 1 franc per quintal
"	201	"	400	"	..... 2 " " "
"	401	"	600	"	..... 3 " " "
"	601	"	800	"	..... 4 " " "
"	801	"	1,000	"	..... 5 " " "
Over	1,000			"	..... 6 " " "

The Government expects this tax to yield about 24,000,000 francs every year (\$1,120,800).

The special tax of 15 centimes per quintal (0.18 cents per bushel) is levied on all wheat sold, whether by cooperatives or private grain dealers. One-half of this tax will be used for financing the operations of county committees and the other half for the National Wheat Board. It is believed that this tax will provide about 6,000,000 francs a year (\$280,200).

The milling tax is levied on mills grinding 8,000 quintals or more (29,395 bushels) and varies from 4 to 5 francs per quintal (5.08 to 6.35 cents per bushel). In addition, flour and semolina brought into continental France will pay a special tax of 4 francs per hundred quintals (16.61 cents per 100 barrels). This milling tax was established to pay for the heavy expenditures incurred under the wheat law of December 24, 1934, which



## THE FRENCH NATIONAL WHEAT BOARD, CONT'D

will take several years to pay off. Ten percent of this tax was provided for use of the Cereal Service established by previous legislation which service will be discontinued after January 1, 1937. After that date, 15 percent of the yield will be turned over to the National Wheat Board and returns are expected to be about 12,000,000 francs (\$560,400) a year.

On the customs duties an amount up to 400,000,000 francs (\$18,680,000) will be distributed to the National Wheat Board, consideration having been taken of funds for the benefit of the Special Wheat Account existing before the new law was passed. After these limits have been passed, the budget law will fix each year a proportion of the yield of the customs duties on imported wheat which may be turned over to the National Wheat Board.

The County Wheat Committees have more limited financial resources. Aside from one-half of the special tax of 15 centimes per quintal of wheat sold (0.18 cents per bushel), however, they receive direct subsidies from the National Wheat Board and may receive others from counties or municipalities.

Fixed prices of durum wheat to be paid to producers in Algeria, September 1936 to June 1937, inclusive a/

Basic price per quintal of durum wheat weighing from 78.5 to 80 kilograms per hectoliter:

<u>1936</u>			
September .....	145.00	francs	
October .....	146.00	"	
November .....	147.00	"	
December .....	148.00	"	
<u>1937</u>			
January .....	149.00	"	
February .....	150.50	"	
March .....	152.00	"	
April .....	153.50	"	
May .....	155.00	"	
June .....	156.50	"	

Additions to basic price of durum wheat weighing:

80.000 to 80.499 kilograms .....	0.50	franc	per	quintal
80.500 " 80.999 " .....	1.00	"	"	"
81.000 " 81.499 " .....	1.50	"	"	"
81.500 " 81.999 " .....	2.00	"	"	"
82.000 " 82.499 " .....	2.50	"	"	"
82.500 and up " .....	3.00	"	"	"

a/ These prices were fixed by the National Wheat Office according to the law of August 15, 1936.

## THE FRENCH NATIONAL WHEAT BOARD, CONT'D

Deductions from basic price of durum wheat weighing:

78.499 to 78 kilograms	.....	50 centimes	per 500 grams
75.999 " 74 "	.....	75 "	" " " "
73.999 " 72 "	.....	1.25 "	" " " "

Fixed wheat prices to be paid to producers in France, September 1936 to July 1937, inclusive a/

Basic price per quintal on wheat weighing from 71.5 to 72.999 kilograms per hectoliter;

<u>1936</u>		
September	.....	140.00 francs
October	.....	141.00 "
November	.....	142.00 "
December	.....	143.00 "
<u>1937</u>		
January	.....	144.00 "
February	.....	145.50 "
March	.....	147.00 "
April	.....	148.50 "
May	.....	150.00 "
June	.....	151.50 "
July	.....	153.00 "

Additions to basic price on wheat weighing:

75 kilograms to 73.999 per hectoliter	1	franc	per quintal
74 " " 74.999 " " "	2	"	" " "
75 " " 75.999 " " "	3	"	" " "
76 " " 76.999 " " "	4	"	" " "
77 " " 77.999 " " "	5	"	" " "
78 " " 78.999 " " "	6	"	" " "
79 " " 79.999 " " "	7	"	" " "

Deductions from basic price on wheat weighing:

71.499 kilograms to 71.00 per hectoliter	0.50 franc	per quintal
70.999 " " 70.00 " " "	1.50	" " "
69.999 " " 69.00 " " "	2.50	" " "
68.999 " " 68.00 " " "	4.00	" " "
67.999 " " 67.00 " " "	5.50	" " "

Deductions from basic price on wheat having 2 percent or more of impurities:

Impurities from 2 to 3 percent	1 franc	per quintal
" " 3 " 4 " "	2	" " "
" " 4 " 5 " "	3	" " "

a/ These prices were fixed by the National Wheat Office according to the law of August 15, 1936.

## PROGRESS OF AGRICULTURAL TRADE WITH CANADA

The effect of the United States-Canadian Reciprocal Trade Agreement in stimulating agricultural trade between the two countries continues to be reflected in the comparison between figures for August 1936 and those for the corresponding month of the preceding year. Agricultural exports to Canada which were not included in the agreement rose only slightly. Those on which Canadian duties were reduced under the agreement rose 45 percent, in spite of the fact that the trade for August 1936 was limited by smaller supplies due to the drought, while the trade of August 1935 was influenced by last season's more abundant harvests. On the import side, the movement has, of course, been influenced by the same factors. In this case too, much the greater rate of increase has been shown by the items on which duties were reduced under the agreement.

Figures for the first 8 months of the agreement show exports of \$12,744,000 worth of agricultural products on which Canadian duties were reduced, as compared with \$12,372,000 worth of agricultural imports on which United States duties were reduced. The former represents an increase of \$3,365,000 over the corresponding period of last year; the latter, an increase of \$6,066,000. The former represents 39 percent of total agricultural exports to Canada during the first 8 months of this year, whereas the latter represents 22 percent of total agricultural imports from Canada for the same period.

Exports

The upward movement in agricultural exports to Canada in August affected most of the items on which the United States received concessions. A few non-concession items, notably rough rice, also moved in quantities considerably larger than those of a year earlier. Of the various commodity groups, meat products, dried and canned fruits, and cereal foods all made material advances in August over last year's figures. Fresh and canned vegetables also gained over 1935 levels. Several important fresh fruit items, however, moved in smaller quantities.

Pork products generally continue the gains made in recent months over last year's export figures. The volume of business remains small when compared with that of some recent years, but exports of hams and shoulders, at 76,000 pounds, were larger than in July and more than double the August 1935 exports. Lard exports, at 342,000 pounds, also went ahead of figures for other recent months and were many times larger than exports of a year earlier. Bacon exports fell off sharply in August, but exports of pickled pork advanced materially to reach 535,000 pounds. The larger exports to Canada of these items continues to be contrary to the movement of the total United States exports of pork products.

## PROGRESS OF AGRICULTURAL TRADE WITH CANADA, CONT'D

In poultry and eggs, the live poultry item increased somewhat in August as against a year earlier. The more important item of dressed poultry, however, declined in August to only a few hundred pounds. The August 1935 exports amounted to about 25,000 pounds. Exports of eggs in the shell, usually small in the summer, showed a gain in August over figures for both July 1936 and August 1935.

The outstanding August development in exports of grains and grain products was the reappearance of rough rice. Following several months of no exports, rough rice moved to Canada in August to the extent of over 400,000 pounds. None was exported in August 1935. Corn exports continued the decline of recent months to reach insignificant proportions, and there was little change in the usually small business in wheat, rye, and their products. Exports of packaged oatmeal, however, advanced sharply in August to about 36,000 pounds.

The August exports of oranges and grapefruit, important items in the fresh fruit group, were smaller than in August 1935 as well as being seasonally below the July exports. Exports of oranges declined to about 156,000 boxes, with grapefruit falling to less than 16,000 boxes. About 19,000 boxes of apples were exported in August. That figure represented a slight gain over the July exports, but was little more than half of the August 1935 exports. There was no significant movement of barreled or basketed apples in August this year or last.

Substantially larger quantities of other fresh fruits were exported to Canada in August this year. Especially large increases were registered for pears, peaches, melons, and grapes. The quantities involved ranged from 2,400,000 pounds for melons to 9,600,000 pounds for pears. Exports of berries also advanced. In fresh vegetables, development of the Canadian producing season in August cut down the volume of movement from the June and July levels. Items for 1935 comparable to the 1936 listings are not available, but the total value of the trade this summer was considerably larger than that of last year.

In fresh fruit and vegetables, it will be recalled that Canada agreed to reduce the import duties and the seasonal advanced valuations upon which many of the ad valorem rates were computed. Canada also agreed to remove most of the minimum specific duties applicable to fruits and vegetables, and to liberalize the seasonal application of the advanced valuations whenever possible. The value of the United States exports of the items affected by this phase of the agreement advanced from about \$4,022,000 in the period January-August to about \$5,303,000 for the corresponding 1936 period. Consul D. C. Woods at Toronto reports a definitely larger movement of these items from the United States into Ontario.



## PROGRESS OF AGRICULTURAL TRADE WITH CANADA, CONT'D

The Consul mentions especially increased imports into Ontario this year of grapes, strawberries, peaches, and apricots. A reduced grape crop in Ontario was largely instrumental in securing imports free of all valuation, as was the case last year. The import duty, however, is down to 1.5 cents per pound under the agreement against the former 2-cent rate. Apricots bore no advanced valuation this year, and paid only 15 percent, the new agreement rate on most fresh fruit items formerly dutiable at 20 percent or a minimum specific amount. For both peaches and strawberries the seasons for advanced valuations were somewhat shorter than in former years.

Citrus fruit has never been affected by the Canadian policy of advanced valuation. Both oranges and grapefruit, however, were granted concessions in the agreement, and the volume of movement this year shows some increase.

Gains over the August 1935 exports were registered in August this year for most of the leading items in dried and canned fruit and canned vegetables. In peaches, the largest dried fruit item, the current August figure reached 158,000 pounds, nearly double the 1935 exports. Exports of dried pears, at 57,000 pounds, were more than twice as large this year as last. The 1936 figure of 80,500 pounds for apricots, however, was slightly below last year's figure. In canned fruit, pineapple exports, at 116,000 pounds in August this year, also were more than twice as large as a year earlier. Among the other outstanding canned fruits, apricots, pears, and cherries all made substantial gains over the August 1935 figures. Increases also were registered by canned tomatoes and asparagus. In nuts, pecans continued in August the lead established over 1935 exports in earlier months of this year.

Imports

Imports during August of many of the agricultural items on which the United States granted concessions continued to respond to advancing prices in the United States. Cheese, potatoes, and certain clover seeds were outstanding in this group. Imports of cattle continued the downward trend of recent months. American prices were fairly steady in August and September for the grades of cattle comprising the bulk of the imports from Canada, but they were not high enough to overcome the usual seasonal decline in Canadian cattle shipments. The general volume of all agricultural imports was higher than in August 1935.

The low-duty quota for cattle weighing 700 pounds or more, excluding dairy cows, was almost exhausted by the middle of October. Total imports of dutiable cattle in August, the latest month for which figure are available, indicate a continuation of the downward trend in evidence since last April.

## PROGRESS OF AGRICULTURAL TRADE WITH CANADA, CONT'D

On a live-weight basis, total cattle and calf imports in the first 8 months of 1936 represented 2.88 percent of the domestic slaughter of cattle and calves under Federal inspection during the same 8 months. About one-third of the total imports have been classed as feeders, and have not increased immediate slaughter supplies. Total dutiable imports so far this year were 75,891 head larger than imports in the corresponding 1935 period. On a live-weight basis, this increase in imports, which occurred in cattle weighing 700 pounds or more, represented 0.88 percent of the 1936 federally inspected slaughter.

In September, prices of the grades usually imported from Canada were only slightly below those of a year earlier. Prices of higher grade cattle in September responded to an increase in consumer demand, and had the effect of raising the average price of all beef steers for September above that of August. The September 1936 average was \$9.16 per 100 pounds against \$10.36 a year earlier. The federally inspected slaughter of cattle in September was 23 percent larger than that of a year earlier, 57 percent above the 5-year September average and the second largest commercial slaughter for the month on record, being exceeded only in 1918.

UNITED STATES: Imports of cattle and calves under the quotas,  
January 1 - October 17, 1936

Item	Calves weighing less than 175 pounds	Cattle weighing 700 pounds and over	Dairy cows weighing 700 pounds & over
Quotas for 1936 .....	51,933	155,799	20,000
Number imported .....	51,933	153,326	4,866
Percent of quota used .....	100.0	98.4	24.3
Number imported from Canada <u>a/</u>	48,632	132,925	4,863
Percent of imports received from Canada <u>a/</u>	95.6	86.7	100.0
Number imported from Mexico <u>a/</u>	2,238	20,401	0
Percent of imports received from Mexico <u>a/</u>	4.4	13.3	0

Compiled from official records of the United States Customs Bureau.

a/ Figures are for period January 1 - August 1, 1936. Customs Bureau has not yet worked out final allocations as between Canada and Mexico.

The domestic cheddar cheese markets continued relatively firm despite the material increase in imports. In August, when imports from Canada reached 2,339,000 pounds, the average price of cheddar on the Wisconsin Cheese Exchange stood at 17.6 cents per pound, the highest August price since 1929, and 3.7 cents higher than in August 1935. The September 1936 average stood at 17.3 cents, also the highest for that month since 1929, when import duties were the same for Canadian cheddar as they are at present.

## PROGRESS OF AGRICULTURAL TRADE WITH CANADA, CONT'D

The movement of cheese into consuming channels has been large and stocks are lower than those of a year ago. The slight decline in prices from early September to early October resulted from prospects for increased total dairy production during the fall. There are indications, however, that a movement toward somewhat higher prices during coming months may be expected.

Relatively high American prices continue to encourage imports of Canadian potatoes, both for seed and table use. Last year, no certified seed was imported in July and August, and imports of table stock were very small. This year, August imports of certified seed, while seasonally small, amounted to more than 2,000 bushels. Imports of table stock, at about 10,000 bushels, were the smallest so far this year, but were materially larger than those of last year. There was no change made in the import duty on table stock. On August 15, the average farm price for potatoes in the United States was \$1.28 per bushel. The price as of September 15 was seasonally lower at \$1.14. The August 1935 price was 59 cents, and 48 cents in September. The September 1935 price was the highest for that month since 1929.

Imports of fluid cream, while slightly larger in August than in other recent months, reached less than 2,000 gallons. For the first 8 months of this year, total imports were under 9,000 gallons against 543 gallons imported in the corresponding period of 1935. In live poultry, the August imports, at about 112,000 pounds, were smaller than in July, but considerably larger than in August 1935. In dead poultry also, the August figure of about 26,430 pounds represented a decline below July levels, but was a substantial increase over the August 1935 imports. Imports of horses valued at not over \$150 each also were smaller in August, and were not much larger than a year earlier. The August imports of hay, while larger than for any other month of this year, or of 1935, amounted to little more than 7,000 tons.

CREAM: Imports into the United States from Canada, and total imports, by months, 1935 and 1936

Month	1935		1936	
	Canada	Total	Canada	Total
	Gallons	Gallons	Gallons	Gallons
January .....	4	4	10	10
February .....	34	34	246	248
March .....	45	79	1,035	1,035
April .....	36	76	2,012	2,043
May .....	45	142	1,620	1,761
June .....	63	125	1,132	1,136
July .....	14	14	777	789
August .....	69	69	1,922	1,922
Total .....	310	543	8,754	8,944



## PROGRESS OF AGRICULTURAL TRADE WITH CANADA, CONT'D

CATTLE: Imports into the United States from Canada and Mexico, by months, 1935 and 1936

Country, year and month	700 pounds and over			Under 700 pounds			Total dutiabale cattle
	Dairy cows	Others	Total	Less than 175 pounds	175 to 699 pounds	Total	
	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	
<b>CANADA:</b>							
1935 - January.....	a/	a/	1,274	a/	a/	173	1,447
February....	a/	a/	3,502	a/	a/	677	4,179
March.....	a/	a/	11,390	a/	a/	4,381	15,771
April.....	a/	a/	13,487	a/	a/	5,443	18,930
May.....	a/	a/	14,142	a/	a/	6,611	20,753
June.....	a/	a/	6,460	a/	a/	4,853	11,318
July.....	a/	a/	2,483	a/	a/	3,670	6,153
August.....	a/	a/	1,987	a/	a/	3,531	5,518
Total.....	a/	a/	54,725	a/	a/	29,344	84,069
1936 - January.....	290	8,574	8,864	896	832	1,728	10,592
February....	181	8,683	8,864	1,230	509	1,739	10,603
March.....	200	14,651	14,851	2,141	905	3,046	17,897
April.....	326	34,501	34,827	6,425	3,250	9,675	44,502
May.....	920	23,731	24,651	9,054	2,329	11,383	36,034
June.....	764	20,738	21,502	14,337	2,548	16,885	38,387
July.....	564	8,643	9,207	14,198	2,406	16,604	25,811
August.....	835	5,035	5,870	2,631	4,034	6,665	12,535
Total.....	4,080	124,556	128,636	50,912	16,813	67,725	196,361
<b>MEXICO:</b>							
1935 - January.....	a/	a/	68	a/	a/	4,313	4,381
February....	a/	a/	22	a/	a/	33,536	33,558
March.....	a/	a/	62	a/	a/	36,088	36,150
April.....	a/	a/	770	a/	a/	29,733	30,503
May.....	a/	a/	242	a/	a/	26,062	26,304
June.....	a/	a/	946	a/	a/	19,581	20,527
July.....	a/	a/	194	a/	a/	10,652	10,846
August.....	a/	a/	514	a/	a/	9,216	9,730
Total.....	a/	a/	2,818	a/	a/	169,181	171,999
1936 - January.....	0	2,319	2,319	161	8,338	8,499	10,818
February....	0	3,301	3,301	32	13,819	13,851	17,152
March.....	0	5,855	5,855	33	27,195	27,228	33,083
April.....	0	3,191	3,191	259	30,372	30,631	33,822
May.....	0	4,027	4,027	128	14,727	14,855	18,882
June.....	0	666	666	12	7,096	7,108	7,774
July.....	0	1,306	1,306	881	5,346	6,227	7,533
August.....	0	557	557	93	5,347	5,440	5,997
Total.....	0	21,222	21,222	1,599	112,240	113,839	135,061

a/ Not classified prior to January 1, 1936.



## PROGRESS OF AGRICULTURAL TRADE WITH CANADA, CONT'D

CHEDDAR CHEESE: United States production, and imports from Canada,  
by months, average 1925-1929, annual 1935 and 1936

Month	Average 1925-1929			1935			1936		
	Pro- duction	Imports from Canada	Percent imports are of pro- duction	Pro- duction	Imports from Canada	Percent imports are of pro- duction	Pro- duction	Imports from Canada	Percent imports are of pro- duction
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	Percent	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	Percent	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	Percent
Jan.	18,190	467	2.57	22,197	150	0.68	29,455	707	2.40
Feb.	18,717	284	1.52	21,919	49	.22	27,051	605	2.24
Mar.	23,128	337	1.46	26,914	103	.38	32,409	1,526	4.70
Apr.	27,309	328	1.18	32,825	47	.14	37,089	373	1.01
May	38,224	424	1.11	48,926	66	.13	52,395	122	0.23
June	46,061	756	1.64	60,560	63	.10	67,101	493	0.73
July	42,029	742	1.77	55,238	36	.07	53,032	1,814	3.42
Aug.	34,976	595	1.70	53,101	55	.10	44,451	2,339	5.26
Sept.	29,461	509	1.73	49,053	24	.05			
Oct.	25,105	1,159	4.62	42,114	61	.14			
Nov.	18,224	1,342	7.36	28,811	82	.28			
Dec.	17,375	1,273	7.33	27,341	33	.12			
Total	339,299	8,216	2.42	468,999	769	.16			

a/ Mostly Cheddar cheese. b/ Final figures. c/ Preliminary figures revised on basis of final figures for 1935.

POTATOES: Imports into the United States from Canada and total imports,  
by months, 1934-35 and 1935-36

Month	1934-35				1935-36			
	Certified seed potatoes		Total potatoes		Certified seed potatoes a/		Total potatoes	
	Canada	Total	Canada	Total	Canada	Total	Canada	Total
	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels
Dec.	3,792	3,792	35,897	37,634	25,618	25,618	33,797	41,750
Jan.	0	0	28,532	37,299	20,634	20,634	30,306	35,227
Feb.	14,650	14,650	33,941	40,986	7,036	7,036	15,237	30,621
Mar.	14,893	14,893	46,756	48,497	188,919	188,919	190,682	206,862
Apr.	6,017	6,017	29,468	61,431	135,599	135,599	174,448	190,352
May	10,252	10,252	104,022	106,819	19,964	19,964	65,877	67,044
June	2,444	2,444	5,715	5,715	16,633	16,648	217,481	225,003
July	0	0	146	192	25	25	59,937	60,246
Aug.	0	0	0	413	2,492	2,492	12,554	12,814
Total	52,048	52,048	284,497	338,986	416,920	416,935	800,319	869,924

a/ The quota year begins December 1.

PROGRESS OF AGRICULTURAL TRADE WITH CANADA, CONT'D

UNITED STATES: Exports to Canada of agricultural commodities on which  
duties were reduced, January-August, 1935 and 1936

Commodity	Unit	January-August			
		Quantity		Value	
		1935 a/	1936 a/	1935 a/ 1,000 dollars	1936 a/ 1,000 dollars
Animals -					
Horses.....	Head	113	221	52	59
Live poultry .....	Thousand lb.	8	24	4	12
Other .....				207	238
Total animals .....				263	309
Meats -					
Pork, pickled or salted.	Thousand lb.	392	2,073	42	235
Hams and shoulders.....	Thousand lb.	137	424	32	80
Bacon and sides .....	Thousand lb.	37	80	7	10
Pork, canned .....	Thousand lb.	69	100	29	34
Pork, fresh .....	Thousand lb.	303	51	40	6
Other meats .....	Thousand lb.	247	329	55	50
Total meats .....	Thousand lb.	1,135	3,057	205	421
Other animal products -					
Lard (including neutral lard).....	Thousand lb.	517	1,407	64	185
Sausage casings .....	Thousand lb.	481	525	192	94
Eggs in the shell.....	Thousand doz.	15	99	9	33
Miscellaneous.....				7	20
Total animal products.				272	312
Grains and grain products -					
Corn and cornmeal.....	Thousand bu.	b/ 112	b/ 377	222	350
Rice, cleaned.....	Thousand lb.	6,694	2,976	234	99
Wheat and wheat flour...	Thousand bu.	c/ 12	c/ 49	21	67
Biscuits, unsweetened...	Thousand lb.	658	737	70	75
Hominy and corn grits...	Thousand lb.	5,738	5,730	130	106
Others .....				100	268
Total grains and grain products .....				777	965
Vegetables and preparations-					
Potatoes.....	Million lb.	10	11	134	270
Other fresh vegetables..				2,244	2,851
Canned vegetables.....				56	93
Dried vegetables.....				63	63
Vegetable preparations..				92	108
Total vegetables and preparations.....				2,589	3,385

Continued -

## PROGRESS OF AGRICULTURAL TRADE WITH CANADA, CONT'D

UNITED STATES: Exports to Canada of agricultural commodities on which duties were reduced, January-August, 1935 and 1936, cont'd

Commodity	Unit	January-August			
		Quantity		Value	
		1935 <u>a/</u>	1936 <u>a/</u>	1935 <u>a/</u>	1936 <u>a/</u>
				1,000	1,000
Fruits and preparations -				dollars	dollars
Oranges, fresh .....	Thousand boxes	<u>d/</u> 768	<u>d/</u> 1,109	<u>d/</u> 1,911	<u>d/</u> 2,621
Grapefruit, fresh .....	Thousand boxes	353	377	610	783
Apples, fresh .....	Thousand lb.	<u>e/</u> 4,438	<u>e/</u> 6,650	119	153
Pears, fresh .....	Thousand lb.	7,263	11,618	267	381
Other fresh fruit .....				1,392	1,918
Pears, dried.....	Thousand lb.	200	245	13	16
Peaches, dried .....	Thousand lb.	1,068	1,162	75	92
Apricots, dried .....	Thousand lb.	396	819	46	86
Other dried and					
evaporated fruit .....	Thousand lb.	460	867	26	46
Apricots, canned .....	Thousand lb.	8	146	1	10
Peaches, canned .....	Thousand lb.	98	93	8	7
Pineapples, canned .....	Thousand lb.	424	1,390	37	99
Other canned and					
preserved fruit.....	Thousand lb.	964	1,066	93	113
Total fruit and					
preparations.....				4,598	6,325
Nuts -					
Pecans .....	Thousand lb.	78	600	36	155
Other nuts .....	Thousand lb.	206	112	63	30
Total nuts .....	Thousand lb.	284	712	99	185
Molasses .....	Thousand gal.	202	270	38	40
Sirup, including maple....	Thousand gal.	41	18	9	7
Malt extract and sirup....	Thousand lb.	87	131	6	8
Fruit juices .....	Thousand gal.	245	455	185	315
Field and garden seeds....	Thousand lb.	1,123	3,056	192	268
Nursery and greenhouse					
stock.....				129	187
Miscellaneous items.....				17	17
Total .....				9,379	12,744

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.  
a/ Preliminary. b/ Cornmeal converted at the rate of 4 bushels of corn to 1 barrel of meal. c/ Wheat flour converted at the rate of 4.7 bushels of wheat to 1 barrel of flour. d/ January to April only, free entry having been granted under the agreement for these months only. e/ Apples converted at the following rates: 48 pounds to 1 bushel basket, 44 pounds to 1 box, 140 pounds to 1 barrel.



# PROGRESS OF AGRICULTURAL TRADE WITH CANADA, CONT'D

UNITED STATES: Imports from Canada of agricultural commodities on which duties were reduced, January-August, 1935 and 1936

Commodity	Unit	January - August			
		Quantity		Value	
		1935 a/	1936 a/	1935 a/	1936 a/
Cattle -				1,000	1,000
Weighing less than 700 lb. b/	Thousand head	29	68	dollars; 977	dollars; 1,065
Weighing 700 lb. or over....	Thousand head	55	128	3,377	6,632
Total cattle.....	Thousand head	84	196	4,354	7,697
Poultry -					
Live.....	Thousand lb.	6	608	4	96
Dead c/.....	Thousand lb.	d/	164	d/	39
Total poultry.....	Thousand lb.	6	772	4	135
Horses worth not over \$150 ea.	Thousand head	4	14	488	1,720
Non-specified cheese -					
Cheddar e/.....	Thousand lb.	--	7,979	--	1,057
Other.....	Thousand lb.	570 f/	244	73f/	46
Total cheese.....	Thousand lb.	g/ 570 h/	8,223	g/ 73h/	1,103
Cream.....	Gallons	310	8,754	d/	12
Cereal breakfast food.....	Thousand lb.	251	568	27	51
Hay.....	Thousand tons	i/ 18	13	i/ 164	89
Oats j/.....	Thousand bu.	766	41	308	14
Vegetables -					
Turnips and rutabagas.....	Million lb.	42	60	238	381
Seed potatoes (white).....	Million lb.	3	24	27	323
Peas, green.....	Thousand lb.	53	0	2	0
Total vegetables.....				267	704
Fruits -					
Blueberries, frozen.....	Thousand lb.	900	593	42	30
Apples.....	Bushels	3	593	d/	1
Other.....	Thousand lb.	82	732	9	65
Total fruits.....				51	96
Grass and other forage seeds -					
Timothy.....	Thousand lb.	1,974	1	357	d/
Canada blue grass.....	Thousand lb.	89	108	11	12
Other.....	Thousand lb.	46	1,154	9	70
Total grass and other forage seeds.....	Thousand lb.	2,109	1,263	377	82
Maple sugar.....	Thousand lb.	1,349	4,206	193	669
Total.....				6,306	12,572

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.  
a/ Preliminary. b/ Cattle weighing less than 175 pounds per head were affected by the United States-Canadian Trade Agreement. However, this item is not separately classified in United States import statistics prior to 1936. c/ Does not include poultry imported free for use on American vessels, which amounted to 61,254 pounds, valued at \$12,014, in 1935; and 561 pounds, valued at \$105 in 1936.

Continued -



## PROGRESS OF AGRICULTURAL TRADE WITH CANADA, CONT'D

UNITED STATES: Imports from Canada of agricultural commodities on which duties were reduced, January-August, 1935 and 1936, cont'd

d/ Less than 500. e/ Included in "other" prior to January 1, 1936. f/ Not a concession item; retained here for comparability with 1935, when it included Cheddar cheese. g/ Excludes Swiss, Romano, Reggiano, Provoloni, Roquefort. h/ Excludes Swiss, Gruyere, Romano, Reggiano, Provoloni, Roquefort, Edam, and blue-mold. i/ Does not include 47,831 tons, valued at \$489,463, imported free during the 1935 shortage. j/ The duty on "oats, hulled, unfit for human consumption" was reduced; this is not reported separately prior to January 1, 1936, and during the first 8 months of 1936 formed 48 percent by volume and 32 percent by value of the item shown. During the feed shortage of 1935, it is probable that these percentages were much higher.

UNITED STATES: Exports to Canada by months, January-August, 1935 and 1936

Item and month	1935 <u>a/</u>	1936 <u>a/</u>	Increase or decrease
	Thousand dollars	Thousand dollars	Thousand dollars
All commodities -			
January .....	21,624	25,719	+4,095
February .....	21,958	23,880	+1,922
March .....	24,210	26,343	+2,133
April .....	27,478	30,229	+2,751
May .....	29,273	35,258	+5,985
June .....	26,532	33,511	+6,979
July .....	27,124	29,961	+2,837
August .....	26,342	30,463	+3,521
First 8 months .....	205,141	235,364	+30,223
Non-agricultural -			
January .....	17,603	21,990	+4,387
February .....	19,125	20,411	+1,286
March .....	21,015	22,034	+1,019
April .....	23,809	26,302	+2,493
May .....	25,626	30,458	+4,832
June .....	23,352	28,337	+4,985
July .....	23,122	25,945	+2,823
August .....	24,159	27,221	+3,062
First 8 months .....	177,811	202,698	+24,887
Agricultural -			
January .....	4,021	3,729	-292
February .....	2,833	3,469	+636
March .....	3,195	4,309	+1,114
April .....	3,669	3,927	+258
May .....	3,647	4,800	+1,153
June .....	3,180	5,174	+1,994
July .....	4,002	4,016	+14
August .....	2,733	3,242	+459
First 8 months .....	27,330	32,666	+5,336

Continued -

## PROGRESS OF AGRICULTURAL TRADE WITH CANADA, CONT'D

UNITED STATES: Exports to Canada by months, January-August,  
1935 and 1936, cont'd

Item and month	1935 <u>a/</u>	1936 <u>a/</u>	Increase or decrease
	Thousand dollars	Thousand dollars	Thousand dollars
Agricultural on which duties were reduced under the agreement -			
January .....	959	1,525	+366
February .....	1,172	1,241	+69
March .....	1,431	1,885	+454
April .....	1,658	2,201	+543
May .....	1,425	1,606	+181
June .....	979	1,761	+782
July .....	839	1,471	+582
August .....	866	1,254	+388
First 8 months .....	9,379	12,744	+3,365
Other agricultural -			
January .....	3,062	2,404	-658
February .....	1,661	2,228	+567
March .....	1,754	2,424	+660
April .....	2,011	1,726	-285
May .....	2,222	3,194	+972
June .....	2,201	3,413	+1,212
July .....	3,113	2,545	-568
August .....	1,917	1,988	+71
First 8 months .....	17,951	19,922	+1,971

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.  
a/ Preliminary.

UNITED STATES: Imports from Canada, by months, January-August,  
1935 and 1936

Item and month	1935 <u>a/</u>	1936 <u>a/</u>	Increase or decrease
	Thousand dollars	Thousand dollars	Thousand dollars
All commodities -			
January .....	19,235	24,275	+5,041
February .....	18,142	22,931	+4,789
March .....	20,877	26,822	+5,945
April .....	22,353	26,719	+4,366
May .....	27,024	28,744	+1,720
June .....	23,313	30,547	+8,034
July .....	23,726	30,715	+6,989
August .....	25,271	37,083	+11,812
First 8 months .....	176,941	227,637	+50,696

Continued -

## PROGRESS OF AGRICULTURAL TRADE WITH CANADA, CONT'D

UNITED STATES: Imports from Canada, by months, January-August,  
1935 and 1936, cont'd

Item and month	1935 <u>a/</u>	1936 <u>a/</u>	Increase or decrease
	Thousand dollars	Thousand dollars	Thousand dollars
Non-agricultural -			
January .....	15,379	19,073	+3,694
February .....	14,153	17,538	+3,385
March .....	16,253	20,494	+4,241
April .....	16,288	20,186	+3,898
May .....	20,750	22,923	+2,173
June .....	18,225	23,670	+5,445
July .....	19,639	22,630	+2,991
August .....	18,295	25,558	+7,263
First 8 months .....	138,982	172,072	+33,090
Agricultural <u>b/</u> -			
January .....	3,856	5,203	+1,347
February .....	3,989	5,393	+1,404
March .....	4,624	6,328	+1,704
April .....	6,065	6,533	+468
May .....	6,274	5,821	-453
June .....	4,088	6,677	+2,589
July .....	4,087	8,085	+3,998
August .....	4,976	11,525	+6,549
First 8 months .....	37,959	55,565	+17,606
Agricultural on which duties were reduced under the agreement -			
January .....	415	961	+546
February .....	568	1,072	+504
March .....	1,153	1,753	+600
April .....	1,453	2,730	+1,277
May .....	1,429	1,936	+507
June .....	650	1,751	+1,101
July .....	358	1,206	+848
August .....	280	963	+683
First 8 months .....	6,306	12,372	+6,066
Other agricultural -			
January .....	3,441	4,242	+801
February .....	3,421	4,321	+900
March .....	3,471	4,575	+1,104
April .....	4,612	3,803	-809
May .....	4,845	3,885	-960
June .....	3,438	4,926	+1,488
July .....	3,729	6,879	+3,150
August .....	4,695	10,562	+5,866
First 8 months .....	31,653	43,193	+11,540

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

a/ Preliminary. b/ Does not include distilled spirits.



## WHEAT: Closing Saturday prices of December futures

Date	Chicago		Kansas City		Minneapolis		Winnipeg a/		Liverpool a/		Buenos Aires b/	
	1935	1936	1935	1936	1935	1936	1935	1936	1935	1936	1935	1936
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
High c/...	108	117	111	116	127	131	95	113	97	125	a/ 82	a/ 117
Low c/...	82	98	78	94	83	108	82	84	70	89	a/ 56	a/ 92
Oct. 3...	103	115	111	113	126	128	95	109	97	120	81	96
10...	104	116	108	114	121	130	91	111	95	123	78	101
17...	101	116	103	114	118	129	89	112	95	124	76	99
24...	99	115	101	113	114	129	86	108	94	119	76	94

a/ Conversions at noon buying rate of exchange. b/ Prices are of day previous to other prices. c/ July 1 to date. d/ October, November, and December futures, 1935. September, October, and November futures 1936.

## WHEAT: Weekly weighted average cash price at stated markets

Week ended	All classes and grades six markets		No. 2 Hard Winter Kansas City		No. 1 Dk. N. Spring Minneapolis		No. 2 Hard Amber Durum Minneapolis		No. 2 Red Winter St. Louis		Western White Seattle a/	
	1935	1936	1935	1936	1935	1936	1935	1936	1935	1936	1935	1936
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
High b/...	112	132	123	126	139	150	121	166	113	122	90	100
Low b/...	93	99	93	100	109	124	101	125	85	96	74	82
Oct. 3...	111	127	122	122	137	147	116	151	110	119	88	96
10...	112	128	123	122	139	148	121	157	113	121	90	97
17...	105	132	116	125	133	150	118	157	109	122	88	99
24...	104	128	114	122	132	148	118	147	105	121	86	98

a/ Weekly average of daily cash quotations, basis No. 1 sacked.

b/ July 1 to date.

## RICE: Area and production in India, 1931-32 to 1936-37

Crop year	Area		Production a/
	First forecast revised	Final estimate	
	Thousand acres	Thousand acres	Million pounds
1931-32 .....	77,429	84,374	73,922
1932-33 .....	75,132	82,882	69,695
1933-34 .....	75,080	83,042	69,135
1934-35 .....	75,393	81,980	67,785
1935-36 .....	75,698	81,454	62,091
1936-37 .....	77,786		

Director of Statistics, Calcutta. a/ In terms of cleaned rice.

## FEED GRAINS: Production in specified countries, 1933-1936

Crops by countries reported in 1936	1933	1934	1935	1936	Percent 1936 is of 1935
<b>CORN</b>	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	Percent
United States .....	2,396,525	1,478,027	2,291,629	1,509,362	65.9
Czechoslovakia a/ .....	3,939	6,319	4,609	6,635	144.0
Hungary .....	71,229	82,599	55,837	102,130	182.9
Yugoslavia .....	140,861	202,909	119,222	188,966	158.5
Bulgaria .....	37,440	31,091	39,721	34,880	87.8
Rumania .....	179,293	190,783	211,768	195,500	92.3
Europe, 5 countries.....	432,767	513,701	431,157	528,111	122.5
Morocco.....	5,528	9,688	5,486	9,425	171.8
Turkey.....	22,426	19,255	18,173	19,917	109.6
Manchuria.....	73,551	58,208	73,382	84,483	115.1
Asia, 2 countries.....	95,977	77,463	91,555	104,400	114.0
Total, 9 countries.....	2,930,797	2,078,879	2,819,827	2,151,298	76.3
Estimated Northern Hemisphere total.....	3,862,000	2,986,000	3,694,000		
<b>BARLEY</b>					
United States .....	153,767	116,680	282,226	143,916	51.0
Canada .....	63,359	63,742	83,975	74,376	88.6
England and Wales.....	29,456	33,927	30,613	30,193	98.6
Scotland.....	2,660	4,200	3,547	2,987	84.2
Irish Free State.....	5,582	6,779	7,283	7,000	96.1
Northern Ireland.....	70	118	148	130	87.8
Norway .....	4,597	5,307	5,667	5,603	98.9
Sweden .....	9,165	9,908	9,957	9,186	92.3
Netherlands .....	2,311	4,546	7,057	5,512	78.1
Belgium .....	4,613	4,843	4,259	2,007	47.1
Luxemburg .....	220	185	149	158	106.0
France .....	52,592	47,494	47,126	44,473	94.4
Spain .....	100,005	129,467	97,062	78,523	80.9
Switzerland.....	640	465	367	331	90.2
Germany .....	159,287	147,152	155,586	163,852	105.3
Austria .....	15,291	13,538	12,415	11,762	94.7
Czechoslovakia .....	62,029	47,510	48,750	44,699	91.7
Hungary .....	38,647	24,983	25,557	27,201	106.4
Yugoslavia .....	21,267	18,828	17,248	19,428	112.6
Greece .....	10,539	8,991	8,901	9,269	104.1
Bulgaria .....	16,147	8,609	12,940	13,917	107.6
Rumania .....	86,543	40,019	42,430	68,896	162.4
Poland .....	65,949	66,717	67,440	67,057	99.4
Lithuania .....	10,647	11,663	10,389	9,967	95.9
Estonia .....	3,731	5,276	4,409	3,858	87.5
Finland .....	8,200	9,583	7,621	8,571	112.5
Europe, 24 countries.....	710,188	650,108	626,921	634,580	101.2
Morocco .....	50,406	69,823	35,809	58,332	162.9
Algeria .....	35,991	44,753	33,019	27,558	83.5
Tunis .....	7,349	6,890	18,372	3,445	18.8
Egypt .....	9,236	9,033	10,461	10,731	102.6
North Africa, 4 countries	102,982	130,499	97,661	100,066	102.5

Continued

## FEED GRAINS: Production in specified countries, 1933-1936 Cont'd

Crops by countries reported in 1936	1933	1934	1935	1936	Percent 1936 is of 1935
BARLEY Cont'd	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	Percent
Turkey .....	73,417	76,782	62,994	b/ 64,120	101.8
Japan .....	68,631	73,205	78,609	69,183	88.0
Asia, 2 countries .....	142,048	149,987	141,603	133,303	94.1
Total, 32 countries .....	1,172,344	1,111,016	1,232,386	1,086,241	88.1
Estimated Northern Hemisphere total .....	2,161,000	2,073,000	2,253,000		
OATS					
United States .....	733,166	542,306	1,196,668	783,750	65.5
Canada .....	326,695	341,190	418,995	291,617	69.6
England and Wales .....	85,820	78,120	79,660	72,380	90.9
Scotland .....	48,580	45,150	47,670	42,910	90.0
Norway .....	12,416	12,146	12,532	12,056	96.2
Sweden .....	75,689	84,835	87,796	83,706	95.3
Netherlands .....	20,004	19,805	19,380	18,085	93.3
Belgium .....	57,216	55,566	53,280	35,749	67.1
Luxemburg .....	3,548	3,133	3,075	2,938	95.5
France .....	390,880	302,059	306,958	293,522	95.6
Spain .....	40,785	51,807	39,369	38,070	96.7
Switzerland .....	2,545	1,439	1,392	1,426	102.4
Germany .....	479,011	375,631	371,040	397,551	107.1
Austria .....	34,638	32,141	26,924	28,102	104.4
Czechoslovakia .....	108,654	81,224	70,762	84,006	118.7
Hungary .....	24,637	17,869	16,941	16,860	99.5
Yugoslavia .....	25,563	22,972	19,144	18,808	98.2
Greece .....	9,257	6,787	6,903	8,226	119.2
Bulgaria .....	8,948	5,133	6,379	7,861	123.2
Rumania .....	55,558	38,806	40,904	51,671	126.3
Poland .....	184,838	175,729	178,981	181,191	101.2
Lithuania .....	22,776	26,163	26,627	22,124	83.3
Estonia .....	8,014	10,994	9,438	8,336	88.3
Finland .....	43,782	53,485	41,951	45,153	107.6
Europe, 22 countries .....	1,743,159	1,500,994	1,467,106	1,470,791	100.3
Morocco .....	1,883	1,894	1,062	1,357	127.8
Algeria .....	9,703	11,888	7,287	10,334	141.8
Egypt .....	9,236	9,033	10,461	10,825	103.5
North Africa, 3 countries .....	20,822	22,815	18,810	22,516	119.7
Turkey .....	14,289	10,939	15,983	b/ 16,456	103.0
Total, 28 countries .....	2,838,131	2,418,244	3,117,562	2,585,130	82.9
Estimated Northern Hemisphere total .....	4,106,000	3,927,000	4,590,000		

Compiled from official sources. a/ Pure crop. b/ Incomplete figure.



**FEED GRAINS AND RYE:** Weekly average price per bushel of corn, rye, oats, and barley at leading markets a/

Week ended	Corn						Rye		Oats		Barley	
	Chicago				Buenos Aires		Minneapolis		Chicago		Minneapolis	
	No. 3 Yellow		Futures		Futures		No. 2		No. 3 White		No. 2	
	1935	1936	1935	1936	1935	1936	1935	1936	1935	1936	1935	1936
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
High <u>b/</u> ...	96	118	62	99	42	56	80	88	58	46	113	133
Low <u>b/</u> ....	76	59	56	94	37	47	42	48	27	25	41	58
			<u>Dec.</u>	<u>Dec.</u>	<u>Nov.</u>	<u>Nov.</u>						
Sept. 26...	84	112	59	95	39	53	50	88	31	45	58	130
					<u>Dec.</u>	<u>Dec.</u>						
Oct. 3....	82	109	61	94	41	53	53	85	31	43	61	131
10....	88	107	62	95	40	52	55	86	31	43	58	131
17....	87	109	60	95	39	52	50	85	29	43	59	133
24....	81	103	61	94	38	51	49	84	29	41	63	125

a/ Cash prices are weighted averages of reported sales; future prices are simple averages of daily quotations. b/ For period January 1 to latest date shown.

**FEED GRAINS:** Movement from principal exporting countries

Commodity and country	Exports for year		Shipments 1936, week ended <u>a/</u>			Exports as far as reported		
	1934-35	1935-36	Oct. 10	Oct. 17	Oct. 24	July 1 to	1935-36 <u>b/</u>	1936-37 <u>b/</u>
<b>BARLEY, EXPORTS: <u>c/</u></b>	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000		1,000	1,000
	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels		bushels	bushels
United States.....	4,050	9,886	39	346	0	Oct. 24	3,942	4,339
Canada.....	14,453	6,882				Sept. 30	2,061	6,52
Argentina.....	20,739	9,468	221	196		Oct. 17	1,658	2,026
Danube & U.S.S.R..	11,250	37,375	1,288	1,147	1,160	Oct. 24	24,579	12,317
Total.....	50,492	63,611					32,240	25,205
<b>OATS, EXPORTS: <u>c/</u></b>								
United States.....	1,147	1,429	0	0	0	Oct. 24	288	160
Canada.....	17,407	14,892				Sept. 30	3,314	3,170
Argentina.....	43,753	9,790	620	124	179	Oct. 24	5,493	2,770
Danube & U.S.S.R..	8,444	2,847	90	0	0	Oct. 24	1,010	260
Total.....	70,751	28,958					10,105	6,360
<b>CORN, EXPORTS: <u>d/</u></b>	1933-34	1934-35				Nov. 1 to	1934-35	1935-36
United States.....	4,832	880	0	13	3	Oct. 24	807	811
Danube & U.S.S.R..	23,134	15,857	119	570	315	Oct. 24	15,824	15,618
Argentina.....	228,364	256,143	10,524	7,815	7,741	Oct. 24	243,256	296,596
South Africa.....	8,583	21,882	1,088	25	383	Oct. 24	21,195	8,835
Total.....	265,413	294,762					286,082	321,860
United States imports.....	1,362	41,141				Sept. 30	36,451	16,399

Compiled from official and trade sources. a/ The weeks shown in these columns are nearest to the date shown. b/ Preliminary. c/ Year beginning July 1. d/ Year beginning November 1.

COTTON: Price per pound of representative raw cotton at Liverpool,  
October 23, 1936, with comparisons

Growth	1936							
	September				October			
	4	11	18	25	2	9	16	23
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
American -								
Middling .....	14.03	14.75	14.72	14.11	14.42	14.02	14.25	14.18
Low Middling .....	12.91	13.59	13.56	13.06	13.39	13.00	13.03	12.95
Egyptian (Fully good fair) -								
Sakellaridis .....	21.64	22.66	21.60	21.29	21.72	21.68	22.22	22.57
Uppers .....	15.78	16.10	16.03	15.46	15.63	15.37	15.45	15.36
Brazilian (Fair) -								
Ceara .....	12.80	13.59	13.56	13.06	13.29	13.00	13.23	13.16
Sao Paulo .....	13.33	14.12	14.09	13.59	13.81	13.51	13.74	13.67
East Indian -								
Broach (Fully good) .....	11.29	11.88	11.83	11.51	11.73	11.47	11.50	11.22
C.P. Oomra No. 1, superfine	11.63	12.22	12.17	11.85	12.06	11.79	11.32	11.55
Sind (Fully good) .....	10.10	10.47	10.31	10.07	10.21	9.97	9.85	9.57
Peruvian (Good)								
Tanguis .....	16.48	17.17	17.15	16.63	16.89	16.58	--	--

Converted at current exchange rate.

BUTTER: Price per pound in New York, San Francisco, Copenhagen, and London,  
October 29, 1936, with comparisons

Market and description	1936		1935
	October 22	October 29	October 31
	Cents	Cents	Cents
New York, 92 score .....	33.0	33.5	29.2
San Francisco, 92 score .....	34.0	35.0	31.5
Copenhagen, official quotation.	20.8	20.5	21.9
London:			
Danish .....	26.2	26.0	27.3
New Zealand .....	21.1	21.7	23.4
Dutch .....	19.8	20.0	26.2
Siberian .....	19.3	19.9	22.4

Foreign prices converted at current rates of exchange.

BUTTER: New Zealand grading, 1936-37 season to October 16,  
with comparisons

Date	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37
	<u>1,000 pounds</u>	<u>1,000 pounds</u>	<u>1,000 pounds</u>
<u>Week ended</u>			
August 7 .....	2,212	2,419	2,016
14 .....	2,912	3,898	2,811
21 .....	3,640	3,864	3,366
28 .....	4,088	4,536	4,032
August total .....	12,852	14,717	12,225
September 4 .....	4,738	4,368	5,040
11 .....	5,432	5,040	5,544
18 .....	6,261	5,376	5,880
25 .....	6,580	5,768	6,664
September total .....	23,011	20,552	23,128
October 2 .....	7,700	6,496	7,560
9 .....	8,333	7,633	8,120
16 .....	8,848	8,232	8,960
Total August 1 to October 16 ..	60,744	57,630	59,993

Agricultural Attache C. C. Taylor, London.

BUTTER: Australian grading, 1936-37 season to October 10,  
with comparisons

Date	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37
	<u>1,000 pounds</u>	<u>1,000 pounds</u>	<u>1,000 pounds</u>
<u>Week ended</u>			
July 4 .....	1,371	1,120	195
11 .....	1,389	1,044	166
18 .....	1,499	907	269
25 .....	1,156	1,147	426
July total .....	5,415	4,218	1,056
August 1 .....	1,508	1,254	672
8 .....	1,487	1,337	784
15 .....	1,606	1,315	1,942
22 .....	2,193	1,579	1,516
29 .....	2,352	2,041	2,027
August total .....	9,146	7,526	6,941
September 5 .....	2,912	2,379	2,612
12 .....	3,835	3,040	2,639
19 .....	4,482	3,076	3,060
26 .....	5,078	3,940	3,759
September total .....	16,307	12,435	12,070
October 3 .....	5,784	4,771	3,721
10 .....	6,500	5,383	4,059
Total July 1 to October 10 ,...	43,152	34,333	27,847

Weekly Dairy Produce Notes, Imperial Economic Committee.



GRAINS: Exports from the United States, July 1 - Oct. 24, 1935 and 1936

PORK: Exports from the United States, Jan. 1 - Oct. 24, 1935 and 1936

Commodity	July 1 - Oct. 24 :		Week ended			
	1935	1936	Oct. 3	Oct. 10	Oct. 17	Oct. 24
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
GRAINS:	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels
Wheat <u>a/</u> .....	92:	1,379:	92:	366:	205:	45
Wheat flour <u>b/</u> .....	4,263:	4,235:	315	207:	118:	164
Barley <u>a/</u> .....	3,942:	4,339:	392:	39:	345:	0
Corn .....	57:	150:	0:	0:	13:	3
Oats .....	186:	15:	1:	0:	0:	0
Rye .....	4:	0:	0:	0:	0:	0
	Jan. 1 - Oct. 24 :					
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
PORK:	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds
Hams and shoulders .....	46,941:	33,618:	159:	214:	265:	232
Bacon, including sides :	5,699:	3,988:	187:	123:	44:	90
Pickled pork .....	7,355:	8,264:	80:	112:	145:	9
Lard, excluding neutral:	80,638:	88,865:	1,920:	1,181:	1,530:	2,641

Official records, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. a/ Included this week: Pacific ports, wheat, 45,000 bushels, flour 21,400 barrels; from San Francisco, barley none, rice 1,632,000 pounds. b/ Includes flour milled in bond from Canadian wheat, in terms of wheat

WHEAT, INCLUDING FLOUR: Shipments from principal exporting countries as given by current trade sources, 1934-35 to 1936-37

Country	Total		Shipments 1936			
	shipments		week ended		July 1 - Oct. 24	
	1934-35	1935-36	Oct. 10	Oct. 17	Oct. 24	1935-36
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels
North America <u>a/</u> .....	162,832:	219,688:	5,203:	3,590:	4,049:	48,968:
Canada, 4 markets <u>b/</u> .....	176,059:	246,199:	7,449:	7,103:	9,982:	118,842:
United States <u>c/</u> .....	21,532:	15,930:	573:	323:	209:	4,355:
Argentina .....	186,228:	77,384:	460:	1,568:	1,979:	39,288:
Australia .....	111,628:	110,060:	792:	1,540:	1,062:	28,384:
Russia .....	1,672:	30,224:	86:	0:	0:	15,096:
Danube and Bulgaria <u>d/</u> :	4,104:	8,216:	1,968:	2,024:	2,952:	4,056:
British India .....	c/2,318:	c/2,529:	152:	424:	808:	136:
Total <u>e/</u> .....	468,782:	448,101:				135,928:
Total European ship-						f/
ments <u>a/</u> .....	387,752:	355,032:	8,040:			92,136:
Total ex-European						f/
shipments <u>a/</u> .....	147,938:	133,528:	2,360:			32,080:

Compiled from official and trade sources. a/ Broomhall's Corn Trade News.

b/ Fort William, Port Arthur, Vancouver, Prince Rupert, and New Westminster.

c/ Official. d/ Black Sea shipments only. e/ Total of trade figures includes North America as reported by Broomhall. f/ To October 10.

EXCHANGE RATES: Average weekly and monthly values in New York of specified currencies, October 24, 1936, with comparisons a/

Country	Monetary Unit	Month					Week ended		
		1934	1935	1936			1936		
		Sept.	Sept.	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct. 10	Oct. 17	Oct. 24
		Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Argentina...	Paper peso .	33.29	32.86	33.49	33.50	33.61	32.70	32.64	32.60
Canada .....	Dollar.....	102.94	99.26	99.90	99.98	100.02	100.04	100.01	100.01
China.....	Shang yuan..	35.58	37.62	29.97	30.05	29.94	29.32	29.32	29.34
Denmark....	Krone.....	22.30	22.01	22.42	22.43	22.48	21.89	21.87	21.82
England....	Pound.....	499.41	493.07	502.25	502.59	503.63	490.03	489.46	488.89
France.....	Franc.....	6.67	6.59	6.62	6.59	6.51	4.87	4.66	4.65
Germany....	Reichsmark..	40.28	40.23	40.32	40.22	40.08	40.18	40.22	40.21
Italy .....	Lira.....	8.68	8.14	7.88	7.87	7.85	5.26	5.26	5.26
Japan.....	Yen.....	29.77	28.94	29.33	29.40	29.41	28.64	28.60	28.56
Mexico.....	Peso.....	27.75	27.76	27.76	27.75	27.75	27.74	27.75	27.75
Netherlands	Guilder.....	68.57	67.56	68.08	67.90	66.74	53.09	53.59	53.80
Norway.....	Krone.....	25.09	24.77	25.23	25.25	25.30	24.63	24.59	24.56
Sweden.....	Krona .....	25.75	25.42	25.89	25.91	25.96	25.28	23.44	25.20
Switzerland	Franc.....	33.02	32.50	32.72	32.60	31.42	23.02	22.99	22.98

Federal Reserve Board. a/ Noon buying rates for cable transfers.

LIVESTOCK AND MEAT: Price per 100 pounds in specified European markets, October 21, 1936, with comparisons a/

Market and item	Week ended		
	October 23, 1935	October 14, 1936	October 21, 1936
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Germany:			
Price of hogs, Berlin.....	17.70	17.70	17.70
Price of lard, tcs., Hamburg....	16.83	13.04	13.00
United Kingdom: <u>b/</u>			
Prices at Liverpool first quality -			
American green bellies.....	Nominal	17.72	17.68
Danish Wiltshire sides.....	20.48	21.87	21.61
Canadian green sides.....	19.24	19.25	19.04
American short cut green hams	21.47	19.85	20.13
American refined lard.....	17.44	13.50	13.46

Liverpool quotations are on the basis of sales from importer to wholesaler a/ Converted at current rate of exchange. b/ Week ended Friday.

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